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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 41
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 28.

INTERRUPTED.

"Ah, Genevieve, have you divined,
That as this silken skein you wind,
You wind around my heart as well,
The thread of love's entangling spell?
Those smooth, soft hands, so dainty white—"
"I wash them morning, noon and night,
As you do yours, young man, I hope,
In lather made of IVORY SOAP."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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A SPLENDID RECORD.

Congressman McAdoo Gives a Brooklyn Audience Some Solid Facts.

"The Democracy alone from the beginning has been the party of the whole people, never resting upon capitalism, class or creed; never distingnishing between wealth, property or the special interest of any section. It has recognized all alike, treated all alike—the rich as well as the poor—but having a special care that the rights of the latter should never be invaded. As a cohesive body the Democracy had been successful. Its administration of government had been beneficial to the country. The nation had improved in every respect, acquiring territory and expanding its limits until its border lines reached from ocean to ocean—from the lakes to the gulf. Its wealth and prosperity were among the histories which excited amazement in the world, and there was a fair distribution of the proceeds among the wage workers and producers, an era of contentment and happiness.

"But there came a rift in the Democratic ranks. It had become too powerful, and it burst into factions, and through that, in 1861, the Republican party came into power. Then followed the long and bloody agony of the civil war, and party lines were erased, for all energies were bent to preserve the life of the nation, the old Union. Mistakes of the past were overlooked, political sins were forgiven, and though dangerous precedents were established by the Republican administrations, they were overlooked by the Democracy.

"Then came the time when the last Confederate had laid down his arms, and the war was over. Then, also, came the time to test the statesmanship, the honor and the manhood of men. Do you recall the result? There was no confiscation of personal estates, there was no hanging or shooting of the lately rebellious men, but the Republican party crucified the states. They wasted and stole, and stole and wasted until it seemed as if there was nothing else left. Drunk with power, made possible to them by trusting patriotism, they finally stole the presidency of the United States from the man whose name you so proudly bear.

"This could not always continue, and the people sobered. Sober people are not likely to be cheated again, and in 1884 the ballots that were cast were honestly counted and returned, and a man true to the Constitution, a plain, cool, fearless and honorable Democrat, became president of the United States. His administration—our administration—has been on trial for more than three years. It needs neither eulogy nor defense from me or you. The record is as plain and free from sensation as the record of any great trust faithfully administered. All the pledges made have been kept, and the account of stewardship is a bright page in our annals.

"The Republicans early in the season held out the hope that this was to be a campaign of reason and fairness and truth telling. But they found that that would do them no good, and so they have abandoned that honest course of procedure and entered upon a line of amazing misrepresentation. They have commenced a campaign of slander, not against individuals alone, but against the whole party. They will not tell the truth. They appeal to prejudice, to passion, to the supposed ignorance of their countrymen, to race, to class and creed; while we appeal to the best common sense, self interest and the recognized intelligence of the American people.

"The solemn pledges of the Democratic party have been kept. Two hundred millions of our fairest public domain were recklessly given away to forward monopolies by the Republican regime, and remember that was not land acquired by these good Republicans, either by conquest or purchase—all that had been done by Democratic administrations—but they gave it away by the millions to these grasping corporations, and millions more to foreign syndicates. But we have compelled restitution of this to honest, legitimate settlers to the extent of 80,000,000 of acres, and the end is not yet.

"The Democrats have made it penal to bring a single human being to this country under contract, under a system of slavery, to compete with free American labor. Remember that the eight hour law was twenty years old, but it took a Democratic administration to give it its first life. The Chinese are prevented from immigrating to this country in hordes, in a way that threatened to swamp American labor. And this has been done by Democrats. Yet the Republicans say that they are the only friends of labor. The civil service law was a jest four years ago, but it is not so now. Political highwaymen could demand tribute from the poor clerks in former years; but they cannot do so now.

"There was a pretense of keeping up the navy, yet where did the countless millions go to that were appropriated year after year during Republican administrations? Echo answers Robeson—secor. When the Democrats came into power the most powerful vessel was the Tallapoosa, and she was run down by a coal schooner. This scandal will be almost forgotten when the fleet of thirty naval vessels, of the best known type, built under the watchful eye of Secretary Whitney, will proudly float our flag again. They will not only carry our flag, but they will represent American labor, American ingenuity and American honor, without a stain.

"Canada has received a lesson. Seventy years of dispute must find a determination some time; and if, after peaceful methods have been tried, they are not found effective, we must assert our own rights and the majesty of our own laws. The Republican senate lost their temper; they have been doing that for a long time past, and they have been denouncing President Cleveland so long that now they have become perfectly ridiculous. They have blundered and blundered, and in their present state of feeling it is impossible to say what they may not attempt. Held by a good, common sense house of representatives they are not likely to accomplish much harm."

Blaine Not the Magnetic Speaker He Was.

Mr. Blaine attracted a crowd to the Polo grounds in New York on Saturday night and was received with enthusiasm, but his speech was not magnetic. He said nothing about trusts, retaliation or free whisky, and the carefully prepared essay on the tariff that he delivered was cold and dull. It bristled, of course, with audacious misrepresentations of history, but few of his auditors knew or cared anything about that. They went to hear a fiery onslaught on the Democratic party and were disappointed. Whether he has been muzzled by the Republican national committee or his intellectual powers are failing, it is plain that the Blaine of this campaign is not the political force he has been in past years, and that those who have expected him to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat will be disappointed.—Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.

Too Heavily Loaded.

Almost every man of energy loads himself up, if he has the opportunity and means, with more business and projects and attempts than his brain can hold. So that we either are fools or else make ourselves such.—Bar-Homan.

Lubbock on Bees.

Sir John Lubbock, speaking of bees before the British association, said that there "seems strong evidence that the mother can control the sex of the egg."

What goes to waste in many kinds of business is far more than what goes to profit.

A dog winna growl if ye fell him wi' a bone.—Scotch Proverb.

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

WITS GO WOOL GATHERING.

Absent Mindedness of Business Men When They Lunch Down Town.

"Do you know that many business men are half crazy when they enter a restaurant at noon for lunch or dinner?" This was said to a reporter by the owner of a well known restaurant, who continued: "Their minds are not upon what they are doing; their brains are busy as can be figuring and planning. Their bodies left their counting rooms, but their heads remained. They, as a rule, eat hurriedly, and any number of them do so mechanically. I have seen them do the most absurd things possible. Often it happens that one will throw down one cent at the cashier's desk with a seventy-five cent or fifty cent check, and wait for a minute or two for the change. And these are sharp, shrewd, calculating business men, who, if you entered their places of business, you would find alert enough, and who would never make a mistake in giving out or receiving money.

"They show their mental abstraction in various ways. One will come in, and with deliberation place his hat beneath his chair, yet when he has done eating he will rush to the rack, and, seizing somebody else's hat, go out, probably not discovering his error for a day or two. It is a positive fact that not long ago a man with a 7¾ head wore out of my place a 6¾ hat, which would scarcely stay on the top of his head. Nor did he discover his mistake until he reached his office.

"One day a man stepped up to my desk and complained that he had lost his hat, a very fine one which had cost him $7 or $8. His hat had been stolen, he charged, and he was excited and angry. Would you believe it? It was he who had stolen one. I discovered a few minutes later that two days before he had taken the hat of another, leaving his own. The one he took was of the same material, but had been worn an entire season, being greasy and soiled; still, he wore it without discovering the fact until the time he made the complaint, although his own hat was a fine, brand new one.

"It is truly odd how men will behave about hats. Frequently one will come holding one in his hand and tell me he did not wear that when he came in. I look at the faces of these, and if they have but just been shaved, tell them they made the exchange at the barber's and did not discover their error until they came in here One man made a great ado because, as he said, some one had carried off his hat, when investigation showed that he had worn another man's hat to the restaurant, picking it up as he left the office, but not detecting it until he had eaten. Going out to eat at noon is not an interval of rest to most business men, because there is no rest. They must supply the wants of their inner man, but they do it without any rest of the brain. Their occupation is before them all the while, as their far away looks show. They say and do things in the most mechanical manner, and will skip from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in their computations. A level headed man of business insisted up and down, while holding his own hat in his hand—a nice silk one—that it did not belong to him. He knew what he had worn down town—it was a white one, he declared. He probably had done so the day before, but would not be convinced of his error until the name on the inside of the inner band revealed it to him. A man picks up a heap of human nature in our business, because all sorts of things occur, particularly at the noon rush, when men do some of the most absurd things in the world, and are often most unreasonable because of their self absorption."—Chicago Herald.

Tarring and Feathering.

Philologists have long observed that many words popularly known as "Americanisms" are really good old English terms brought over by the Pilgrim Fathers, the early settlers on the James, etc., and retained here when forgotten in the country of their birth. Similarly, not a few Dutch words—boss, boodle, etc.—brought over by the early settlers of New Amsterdam, have spread from their original American habitat, till they have become part of our speech. It is not less interesting to note that certain customs, forgotten in their home land, but retained here, and, therefore, characterized as "American," are really importations from Europe.

Not one of these customs has been regarded as more distinctively "Yankee" than the venerable one of "tarring and feathering," and yet we learn from the "Annales Rerum Anglicarum" of the venerable English historian Hoveden (living in the Thirteenth century and court chaplain to Henry III) that the custom is at least as old as the time of Richard the Lion Hearted. He tells that Richard, on setting out on the third crusade, made sundry enactments for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that "A robber who shall be convicted of theft shall have his head cropped after the fashion of a champion, and boiling pitch shall be poured thereon, and the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out on him, so that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ship shall touch he shall be set on shore." Whether the custom was earlier than this we have no means of determining. It is at least close on to 700 years old.—American Notes and Queries.

The Colonists in Liberia.

Capt. Rogers, of the Monrovia, says: "From what I have seen of the colonists in Liberia I believe their chances for success are equally as good as they would be in the south. It is true that the African fever, in many cases, renders them incapable to work for awhile, but when they become thoroughly acclimated they find no difficulty in making a living. A large proportion of them are prosperous and are hoarding up considerable wealth."

Mrs. M. B. Merriman, a white missionary, differs materially from Capt. Rogers and is bitter in her denunciation of the cruel manner in which the negro colonists are treated. She said: "I have been among the negroes of the south, and I have seen them at their worst. I have been among the natives of Africa for years as a missionary, but never have I witnessed such abject poverty, squalor and wretchedness as prevails among the negro colonists in Liberia. It is true that the colonization society furnishes them with land to work and keeps them in food for six months from their arrival. But what does it avail them? They are there scarcely a month when they are stricken down with African fever. Some of them survive it, but in most cases it means death. When those who get well are able to go to work they find that their allotted time of support by the society has expired and they are paupers. This is not always the case. While not one has ever yet been known to escape the fever, some of them, who possess unusually good consitutions, get well and become quite prosperous. To the prosperous the paupers look for their subsistence."—Joe Howard in Boston Globe.

Good Advice to Speculators.

Speculation is a business that must be studied as a specialty, and though it is popularly believed that any man who has money can speculate, yet the ordinary man, without special training in the business, is liable to make as great a mistake in this attempt as the man who thinks he can act as his own lawyer and who is said "to have a fool for a client." The common delusion that expert knowledge is not required in speculation has wrecked many fortunes and reputations in Wall street, and is still very influential in its pernicious and illusory achievements.

Professional advice in Wall street, as in legal affairs, is worth paying for, and costs far less in the end than the chief "points" that are distributed profusely around the street, thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, and which only allure the innocent speculator to put his money where he is almost certain to lose it. My advice to speculators who wish to make money in Wall street, therefore, is to ignore the counsel of the barroom "tippers" and "tipplers," turn their backs on "bucket shops," and when they want "points" to purchase let them go to those who know!—Henry Clews in the Cosmopolitan.

Harrison's Record.

Here are the plain facts in the record of Ben Harrison on the question of imported Chinese labor, and the place in the official record where any one can verify them who chooses to do so. The Congressional Record is on file in the State library, and any one is admitted between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The record does not show that in even one instance, during his six years' service in the United States senate, Harrison voted to prohibit Chinese immigration:

1. Harrison voted in favor of the Hoar amendment to admit skilled Chinese labor to this country. See Congressional Record, March 8, 1882, Vol. 13, part 2, page 1716.

2. Harrison voted in favor of the Hoar amendment to admit Chinese artisans to this country. See Record, same as above.

3. Harrison "dodged" the vote on the final passage of the bill. See page 1753, as above.

4. Harrison voted for John Sherman's motion to commit the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration and the veto to the committee on foreign affairs, to smother it. See Congressional Record, Vol. 13, part 3, page 2616.

5. Harrison voted against the motion to pass the bill over the veto. See page 2617, as above.

6. Harrison voted to strike out the section in the ten year bill, which prohibited the admission of Chinese to full citizenship. See Congressional Record, Vol. 13, part 5, pages 8262-3.

7. Harrison voted to strike out the section which prohibited the admission of Chinese skilled laborers, and his vote carried that amendment. See page 8264, as above.

8. Harrison voted against restoring the section which had been stricken out. See pages 8410-11, as above.

9. Harrison voted for the Edmunds amendment to exclude only Chinese engaged in manual labor, and admit skilled Chinese artisans. See pages 8411-12, as above.

10. Harrison voted against the bill to prohibit Chinese immigration for ten years, which President Arthur signed. See page 8412, as above.

11. Harrison "dodged" the vote on the bill to enforce more strictly the law of 1882 against Chinese immigration. See Congressional Record, Vol. 15, part 6, page 5938, July 3, 1884.

12. The Congressional Record, June 1, 1888, does not give the vote by which the last bill on the subject was passed. Thus those who opposed the legislation escaped going on record.

This, we believe, is the complete record of Mr. Harrison's action on the subject of Chinese labor during his six years' term in the senate. We find no record of any vote of his against Chinese immigration. We find two votes he dodged, one vote he cast for admitting Chinese to citizenship, and eight votes against different propositions to exclude Chinese labor from this country. If there were any other recorded facts Republican papers would have presented them, citing the page of The Record. Ben Harrison is a great "protector of American labor." Of course, all Republican candidates always are about election time.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

The Republican Leader in Indiana.

So, after all, Blaine is to make only two speeches in Indiana. The hippodrome company gets off cheap. It dared not muzzle the mastiff altogether, so it proposes to let him bark twice and then get him out of the state's internal politics as speedily as possible.

If one will look into Blaine's political career calmly and dispassionately he will see magnificent probabilities wrecked upon childish misadventures. There was one such in Indiana. Claiming to have been infamously libeled by The Indianapolis Sentinel, he sued it for exemplary damages. Issue was scarcely joined before he withdrew the suit, setting up the plea as a justification that twelve men honest enough to pass in judgment on the merits of the controversy could not be found in all the commonwealth. Of course there were indignant protests and denials. The Democrats spread the poison of this insult wherever it could be made to do harm, and the Republicans, too envenomed because of it to be politic, writhed up against the blow and struck back. They said a multitude of harsh and bitter things against him then, and they have not qualified a single one of them since. They may turn out to greet him with seeming enthusiasm, but there is no state in the Union where he would be less welcome, and as little capable of making an impression upon the masses. The only wonder is that Blaine himself would take so many chances of reopening an old wound and making it bleed afresh if not mortally.—Kansas City Times.

Keep It Up.

Having charged upon the Democratic administration the responsibility for the yellow fever in Florida, it is quite in order for The Tribune to seek to fix upon the same party the odium of the advance in the price of wheat and the closing of sugar refineries by the trust.

The process is very simple—for an organ. The administration has released, in the only way sanctioned by law, a portion of the money locked up as idle surplus. The money has stimulated speculation. Speculation advanced the price of wheat. Ergo, the administration is to blame.

But if the money had been left locked up there would have been a panic, prostrating all business. And that, probably, would have suited the organs even better.

The sugar refineries are enabled to control their market by reason of a duty voted and maintained by Republicans, and by a trust which Mr. Blaine says is "a private affair with which neither the president nor any private citizen has any particular call to interfere." The Democrats propose to reduce the duty 20 per cent. and to forbid trusts. And yet because some of the refiners are Democrats The Tribune holds that party responsible for the shut down.

Keep it up. There are four weeks more in which to disgust voters with such partisan rot.—New York World.

Not at All Confident.

One of the best informed Republicans here is Robert P. Porter, who aims to make his new paper, The Press, the acknowledged organ of his party in New York. I was surprised to find him not oversanguine of Republican victory in this state. It is his opinion that if the Democratic majority in the city can be kept down to the figures of four years ago, 43,000, Harrison will win. Almost any one will agree with him in that. But the indications are that New York county will give a largely increased majority, and if the Republicans in the state can do no better than overcome the majority of 1884 in the city, their chances of success would not seem to be of the brightest. At least this is the way it looks at this stage of the campaign.—New York Letter to Philadelphia Times.

Ice Water in Brazil.

"The use of ice water in this country is universal," said an old doctor, "but in Brazil it is but little used. It was thought that a factory for producing artificial ice would be very profitable there, where the temperature is very high. An English syndicate constructed the necessary works, but found that the natives would not touch ice water. Then, to tempt their palates by creating an appetite for it by constant use, the company placed free tanks of ice water upon the street corners of the cities. It was a novel plan, and the fruits of the investment are being borne. The use of ice water is increasing, but it is not yet a universal beverage."—Chicago Herald.

Justice is every man's due, but would ruin most people.—Uncle Esek.

LOG CABINS do not appeal strongly to modern notions of social life; they have had their day. But Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and "Tippecanoe" are as effective to-day as when the rugged health of the hardy pioneer was maintained by them.

TESTING DRINKING WATER.

Unsatisfactory Results Which Are Sometimes Obtained—Remarkable Tests.

We are giving more and more attention to the purity of drinking water as it becomes more apparent that infection of almost every kind travels by water. It becomes of the highest importance to know whether the tests usually resorted to for the detection of organic impurities are trustworthy. If dangerous impurities slip past these tests, they afford no protection against the transmission of disease germs. The Sanitarian prints a paper by Dr. J. A. Tanner, of Boston, giving results of some of his experiments in this direction, which may almost be called startling.

Dr. Tanner declares boldly that the chemical processes relied upon for testing water are "as apt to condemn a good water as they are to commend it, and to commend an impure water when they should condemn it," and his statements go far to support his theory. For example, if 5 per cent. of milk or any beef extract be added to a gallon of distilled water the processes will condemn it as impure because it contains organic matter. Add a few million of disease germs to a gallon of distilled water and none of the processes will discover them, because the quantity of organic matter is not large enough. Yet the one mixture is entirely harmless, and the other, if we accept the germ theory, is dangerous. The combustion process relies upon the proportions found of carbon and nitrogen; the ammonia process upon the presence of free ammonia and albumoid ammonia; the permanganate process upon the amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter. All of these tests are extremely delicate, and a slight inaccuracy is enough to cause an impure water to be rated as pure, or the opposite.

The fact that they disagree wildly in their results with the same water is enough to shake faith in all of them. Dr. Tanner shows this by reference to the investigation conducted by Professor J. Mallet for the national board of health some years ago, with which he was connected. Nineteen samples of natural water, believed from actual use to be wholesome, were examined by these processes. They agreed that ten were potable and three were not, but as to six, or one-third of the number, they disagreed totally. Then nineteen samples were taken of "natural waters which there seemed to be fair grounds for believing have actually caused disease." But only four of these were rejected as unwholesome; as to nine, or one-half, there was no agreement, and six, or one-third, were pronounced wholesome by all the processes. Then twenty samples were taken of natural water of doubtful but suspected character, and as to these the results were really more unfavorable than as to the waters known to be dangerous.

The most remarkable of all the tests were with twenty samples of good water, to which were added various pollutions, such as sewage from various sources, black vomit and like offensive and poisonous substances. Only eight of these samples, less than half, were condemned by all the processes; as to nine the reports did not agree, and three the processes actually concurred in pronouncing good. Water, to which enough of a weak mixed sewage from a large public sewer had been added to create, it was believed, serious danger of typhoid, was pronounced to be of "great organic purity" by two processes, and "good" by the third. A larger admixture of the same sewage, as much as 5 per cent. was pronounced of "medium" quality by two processes, and "bad" by only one. Even more striking examples could be given. Yet the same processes condemned as impure the Lake Drummond water from the Dismal swamp, which is in part the water supply of Portsmouth, Va., and the Cochituate of Boston, simply because of the presence of vegetable matter contributed by leaves, roots, etc.—New York Tribune.

Mountain Climbing for Invalids.

Oertel has extended his advocacy of mountain climbing, as a curative agency, to other forms of heart disease besides such as are dependent upon or associated with corpulency—namely, to all forms of "weak heart," and also to valvular defects. For this purpose he prefers resorts surrounded by mountains, on the sides of which graduated walks, of increasing difficulty, and extending up to between three thousand and four thousand feet can be mapped out. "It is by no means a matter of indifference how you walk up these ascents. It is to be done in a strictly prescribed manner. The hills are to be ascended slowly, and the pace must be as even as possible, with no talking and no interruptions. This may not be attainable at first, but it is the end to be aimed at.

"Then the pace and the breathing must, in a sort of way, keep time; with one step the patient should make an inspiration and with the next an expiration; both acts should be equal and regular in length, neither longer nor shorter than the step. One foot is raised with the beginning of the inspiration and put down as it ends; the other foot makes its step, in the same manner, with the expiration. These precautions must be minutely observed, or palpitation and difficulty of breathing will be induced. The patient may lean on a stick, but he must not pause often in his walk; but he may rest for half an hour or an hour after the completion of one of the appointed tasks. The cure will be slow and gradual, requiring great patience; it should last from four to six weeks, and it may have to be repeated several times in the year."—Home Journal.

The Czar Chopping Wood.

The yachting party of the czar and his family has been quite an idyl. The imperial party picnicked on an island; a boat was filled with provisions and all requirements for a good lunch, but no attendants were allowed to land, the czar and his family having resolved to enjoy themselves al fresco and all alone. And they actually laid the cloth, lighted the fire and cooked the fish and made the tea themselves.

It must have been a grand sight to see the autocrat of all the Russias with his coat off, making up the fire. He owned afterward to having grown very tired over chopping the wood and being on his knees trying to make it burn up; the princesses came and had a blow at it, now and again, to encourage him, and the czarina busied herself meanwhile cutting the bread. Ah! how good it must have tasted, that luncheon on a little island all to themselves, and far from the din of a court, the strife of politics, the fear of conspiracies; and how loth the parents and children alike must have been to leave it and realize that their summer holiday was nearly over!—London Modern Society.

There are 800,000 freight cars on the various railroad lines in the United States.

When the western man goes east he carries the consciousness of playing a great part in the making of an empire; his horizon is large; but he finds himself surrounded by an atmosphere of indifference or non-comprehension of the prodigiousness of his country, of incredulity as to the refinement and luxury of his civilization; and self-assertion is his natural defense. This longitudinal incredulity and swagger is a curious phenomenon. London thinks New York puts on airs, New York complains of Chicago's want of modesty, Chicago can see that Kansas City and Omaha are aggressively boastful, and these cities acknowledge the expansive self-appreciation of Denver and Helena. — Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

Number of Female Lawyers.

Somebody has figured out that the female lawyers in the United States number 45, and they are to be found in Iowa, 3; Missouri, 2; Michigan, 6; Utah territory, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Maine, 1; Ohio, 4; Illinois, 7; Wisconsin, 5; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 3; Minnesota, 1 (from Iowa); California, 2; Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; Washington territory, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.—St Louis Republican.

THE PUNKIN HEAD SPOOK.

Anna Dickinson—Citizens of Injeanny, the hangman of Buffalo says the tariff is the only issue—the mean thing! It ain't! I tell you, it ain't! There's the issue—the Southern Confederacy. Don't let your cartridge boxes rust, etc. (See Indianapolis Journal's report.)

LETTER OF MORTON.

Ingalls' "Fellow Like Phelps to Raise Money."

The letter of Mr. Levi P. Morton, accepting the Republican nomination for the vice presidency, appears in this morning's Courier-Journal.

It will be read with curiosity by both Democrats and Republicans, for there is, perhaps, no man whose name is known at all in political circles concerning whose views there is such absolute ignorance. The truth is that Mr. Morton is a man who has never been thought of as holding positive opinions of his own. Morton's name in politics has been simply synonymous with money. If he had not had money and had not been willing to spend it to buy claims on the consideration of his party he would never have been heard of in public life.

His letter, however, will not enlighten the curious. He merely points to that remarkable hotch potch, the Republican platform, and says in effect, "There's my sentiments," although he does not say it in such pointed and plain words. It would have been better if he had contented himself with such a declaration, for in attempting to say something more he perpetrates an amaterurish essay on the tariff issue which is a weak string of platitudes that have been better said a thousand times before.

Mr. Morton, in writing his letter, has lost his opportunity to show to the country that it is mistaken in the conviction that his money was his only merit to single him out from several million other Republicans as a man marked for vice presidential honors.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Connecticut Town Elections.

The returns from the Connecticut town elections, on Monday of this week, have not yet been received with sufficient fullness to justify any precise statement as to their significance. It is, however, sufficiently clear already that the Democrats have more than held their own in the manufacturing towns and that the Prohibition vote is stronger than ever.

As the only hope of being able to carry the state for their presidential ticket sprang from the belief that the tariff issue would demoralize the Democratic vote in the manufacturing towns, it is clear that the results thus far recorded must tend to depress the Republican managers. It may, of course, be said, and, in fact, is already said, that the town elections are affected by strictly local influences, which will not operate in November. While this is true, it is also true that strictly partisan influences count for a good deal, and make themselves visible in the general tendency of the towns. When we find the Democrats stronger than ever in Hartford, and able to wrest such towns as Meriden, Branford, East Haven, Cheshire, Milford and Wallingford from their adversaries, it seems safe to conclude that there is a marked public disposition to support the Democratic cause. As the matter stands we should say that the returns before us warrant the expectation that the Democrats will carry Connecticut by a plurality of not less than 4,000.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Almost Omniscient Foraker.

Governor Foraker places his thumbs in his armpits, throws his hat on the back of his head and declares that the Republicans will carry Ohio by a nice little majority of 60,000.

That rather staggers us, we must confess. Foraker has a great head. He can see through a millstone as well as through a telescope. He knows more—well, there isn't anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth that he can't tell you all about. Why? Oh, because he thinks he made them.

We don't quite know who created Foraker, but we feel reasonably sure that he must have been completely exhausted by the effort.—New York Herald.

Progression in Car Brakes.

Every year has shown progress in perfecting the comforts and safety of the railway car. In 1849 the Hodge hand brake was introduced, and in 1851 the Stevens brake. These enabled the cars to be controlled in

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, H. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 15, 1888.

Chairman Barnum, of the democratic national committee, spent Saturday in this city, in consultation with prominent democrats. He reports the outlook as very cheering.

The republican tariff bill puts coal on the free list. Such a howl has been raised by the coal Barons that the republican Senators are now claiming that it was all a mistake of the printer, and that they intended to raise the tariff on coal instead of putting it on the free list.

The House having finished its work, is now waiting to see what the Senate proposes to do. Neither House has a quorum, and those in a position to know, are confidently predicting an adjournment before the 25th inst. They might as well have adjourned a month ago, for all that has been accomplished.

Both Houses have passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion bill.

Senator Gorman has gone to New York to remain at the headquarters of the national committee until after election. This is in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Cleveland and chairman Brice.

Great interest is being manifested in the campaign by the various democratic state associations in this city. The New York association will send 2,500 voters to that state.

The largest delegation of Indians that ever visited Washington, are now here, and they are attracting a great deal of attention. The delegation consists of 60 Sioux Chiefs. They are here for the purpose of conferring with the Interior department in relation to the proposed treaty, by which they are to sell to the Government 11,000,000 acres of land, about half their reservation. They will call on the President this week.

Judge Thurman left for home Friday evening. While here he spent several days with the President at Oak View. After the 4th of March the old Roman will again take up his residence in Washington.

Postmaster General Dickinson is confined to his house with a severe cold, contracted during his recent trip West.

The bill placing Gen. Alford Pleasanton on the retired list of the army, with the rank of major, has been passed by the House and Senate, and is now in the hands of the President. It is feared, however, that its passage will be of little benefit to the genial cavalryman, as he is lying dangerously ill in this city.

Secretary Whitney and a number of Government officials attended the launching of the United States gunboat Petrel, in Baltimore Saturday afternoon.

Simon Sterne, a prominent lawyer of New York, and a personal friend of the President, is in this city to argue a case before the Supreme Court. He is very confident of the election of Cleveland and Thurman, and says that the democratic plurality in the state of New York will be over 20,000.

The report of Wm. D. H. Washington, United States Consular Agent at London, Ontaire, to the State Department, has created quite a stir among the high protection Republicans. Mr. Washington's report states that Oliver chilled plows, made at South Bend, Indiana, are sold in Canada at $10 each wholesale and $12 each retail, while in the United States they cost $14 each wholesale, and $16 each retail. Similiar discrimination is shown against the United States farmer in regard to the Syracuse and the South Bend plows. These figures are remarkable because American plows entering Canada have to pay a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem. One of Walter A. Wood's American self-binding reapers, which costs in the United States from $150 to $170 can be bought in Canada for $110. Smaller agricultural tools, such as spades, shovels and forks, after paying from 35 to 75 per cent ad valorem, are sold in Canada as cheap or cheaper than in this country. These figures are calculated to set the American farmer to thinking about the alleged benefit he receives from high protective tariff. The high tariff keeps out foreign implements, and enables the manufacturers of the United States to make their own prices, but in Canada they have to compete with foreign manufacturers, hence the lower prices there.

The House was in session only two days last week, and is not likely to put in any more time this week. In fact, there is nothing for it to do except to pass a resolution to adjourn, but as it would help to pull the republican Senate out of the hole into which it has gotten, the House seems to be in no hurry about it.

Chief Justice Fuller, during his first week, made a marked impression on the large number of distinguished lawyers in attendance upon the sessions of the Supreme Court, by his dignified bearing and manners.

Hill Speaks For Cleveland.

HE SAYS THE EMPIRE STATE WILL GO DEMOCRATIC.

MITCHELL, Ind., October 12.—Governor Hill of New York, addressed a great meeting of Democrats to-day. In the course of his address he said:

Four years ago we were engaged in considering other questions growing out of sectional animosities between the various sections of our country, and to-day, my friends, we are permitted to discuss these economic and industrial questions, because under the wise and statesmanlike administration Grover Cleveland the country has entirely and completely pacified. The cry been for tariff reform, which has been spreading over this country, has received such an impetus that it will again place Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair. [Prolonged cheers.] I come to tell you that we propose to give the vote of the Empire State to Cleveland and Thurman in November. [Great cheering.] There will be no mistake about that this time, and by a majority that will not be counted by a few thousand.

The remainder of his speech was devoted to a discussion of the tariff.

THURMAN'S RINGING LETTER.

THE OLD ROMAN'S POSITION IN THE PRESENT STTUGGLE.

A CLEAR AND CONCISE STATEMENT—THE GREAT TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED IN A COMPREHENSIVE MANNER—WHAT THE MILLS BILL WILL DO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—The following is Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12, 1888.—*Hon. Patrick A. Collins, and Others of the Committee:* — GENTLEMEN: In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of vice president of the United States, made by the national convention of the democratic party at St. Louis. When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notified me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do.

PRAISES CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the bel ef that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

I approve of the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of the people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government. The idea that the people can be enriched by

HEAVY AND UNNECESSARY TAXATION,

that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious adsurdity. To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of our currency, needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and political economy.

THE WAY TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such accumulation of the surplus revenue and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made, we find wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents.

We seek to reduce the taxes upon the necessaries of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say, give to the masses of people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The republicans by their platform and their leaders in senate, by their proposed bill, say increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain the high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic, and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at unreasonable prices.

Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well-informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of the laboring men?

A WORD ABOUT THE LABORER.

Much is said about the competition of American laborers with the pauper laborers of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries; and as to those who are employed in such industries is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the democratic measure called the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that therefore if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by the tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected, and more than protected, by that bill. Does not every well-informed man know that the increase in the price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of the laboring man, but only tends to swell the profits of others?

It seems to me that if the policy of the democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A WREKK ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

An awful railway accident occured October 10th, at Mud Run, five miles below White Haven on the Lehigh Valley road.

The thousands that flocked to Hazleton from the towns of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys to attend the annual parade of the Catholic temperance socities of the Scranton diocese found their way there in eight heavy trains over the Lehigh Valley Road.

The eight trains that had carried them into Hazleton in the morning were to bear them away home, and early in the evening the first one pulled out, the others following with the ten-monutes' interval required by the company's orders. Four trains had passed Mud Run before the accident. The fourth waited there a few minutes, and when the fifth came up in charge of Conductor Charles Terry, of Mauch Chunk, he found that he was only four minutes behind the other. He ran his train 600 or 700 feet, passed the little station and pulled up to allow the ten minutes to expire.

Section 6, as it was known, was coming along behind, and every precaution was taken; red lights were hung out at Mud Run Station, and a flagman was sent out a quarter of a mile behind the standing train. But on came section 6, with ten heavy loaded coaches drawn by two huge coal train engines. At the throttle of the first engine was Engineer Henry Cook, of Wilkes-Berre, and the second engine was in charge of Thomas Major of Mauch Chunk. How these men failed to see the standing train or the signals that had been put out is a marvel. Hugh Gallagher, the fireman of Major's engine, did see them when he was within 500 feet of the standing train. He called to his engineer, who reversed his engine and then jumped from the cab, followed by Gallagher. Cook never left his post in his cab and escaped practitally unhurt. Anderson Brown, of Wilkes-Barre, engineer of the standing train, saw the other when it was 500 feet distance and he put on steam, but his train had barbly begun to move when the awful shock came. The leading engine, with all the weight of the heavy train behind it and running twenty miles an hour, crashed into the rear car of the fifth section.

The fretting, fuming, puffing engine plows its heated body through one-third the length of the car, scalding, jamming and killing the unfortunate occupants. This car telescopes into the next ahead of it and that in turn into the third, the three cars in an instant becoming a splintered wreck.

Then followed a scene that beggars all description. The shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying were heard on every side. The lights were extinguished and darkness enveloped the terrible scene, whichwas rendered even more horrifying by the wild confusion and excitement of the uninjured passengers. They formed a crowd of from 1500 to 2000 people, men, women and children, and it is said that not a few of them were drunk and their maudlin ravings were a revolting feature of the terrible situation. Physicians were summoned from White Haven and Mauch Chunk and organized measures were taken to relieve the injured and extricate the dead, who were taken to their homes by special trains. The death list foots up sixty-four.

Democratic Congressional Conference.

The Congressional conference for the Seventeenth district was held at the Heddens House, Danville, on Thursday, October 11th. The following conferees were present, Columbia county, C. B. McHenry, Robert R. Little; Northumberland county, W. E. Zimmerman, Voris Auten, M. J. D Withington, Robert Montgomery, Lewis Dewart; Montour county, Peter McCain, Alex. Billmeyer; Sullivan county, John Caskins, Russel Karns. Judge C. B. McHenry, was elected president and Lewis Dewart secretary. A resolution was offered and passed to allow Northumberland county five delegates to vote for Congressman, but not to be considered as a precedent in future conferences. Hon. C. R. Buckalew was nominated by acclamation. Messrs. Little, Karns, Auten and Billmeyer were appointed a committee on resolutions. Mr. Montgomery offered a resolution that hereafter Northumberland county be entitled to five, Columbia county to four, Sullivan and Montour to two conferees each in the next conference. This was defeated by a vote of six to five, the five being from Northumberland county. A resolution was then offered to give Northumberland three, Columbia three, Montour and Sullivan each two. This was defeated by the same vote, and by the same vote it was decided that hereafter each county be entitled to two conferees.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad."

People of Lowell

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

JEREMIAH GROSS, vs. SARAH GROSS. } No. 134 May T. 1888. Divorce.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

To Sarah L. Gross, respondent above named:

Whereas, upon the petition or libel of the said Jeremiah Gross, above named, a subpœna being awarded by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, a subpœna issued out of the said Court, commanding you, the said Sarah L. Gross, to be and appear at the next regular term of said court, to show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which he has contracted with you, agreeably to the prayer of said petitioner; and, whereas, upon the return of the said subpœna, due proof was made that you could not be found or served with the same in the bailiwick of the sheriff of said county; whereupon an alias subpœna was awarded by the said court, commanding you to be and appear at the then next regular term of said court, to answer, &c., as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the sheriff.

You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of regular term of said court, to be held at Bloomsburg, for the said county, on the first Monday of December next, A. D., 1888, to answer the complaint aforesaid.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Oct. 19, '88, tt.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Sadie Koons, by her next friend A. J. Evans, vs. Alfred Koons.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county. No. 40, May Term, 1888.

To Alfred Koons, respondent above named:

Whereas, upon the petition or libel of the said Sadie Koons, above named, a subpœna being awarded by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, a subpœna issued out of the said Court, commanding you, the said Alfred Koons, to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court, to show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she has contracted with you, agreeably to the prayer of said petitioner; and whereas upon the return of the said subpœna, due proof was made that you could not be found or served with the same in the bailiwick of the sheriff of said county; whereupon an alias subpœna was awarded by the said court, commanding you to be and appear at the then next regular term of said court, to answer, &c., as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the sheriff.

You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of regular term of said court, to be held at Bloomsburg, for the said county, on the first Monday of December next, A. D. 1888, to answer the complaint aforesaid.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

nov19

INCORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Honorable R. M. Hinckley, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, on the fourteenth day of November A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the act of Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called Saint Paul's Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Numidia, Locust township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, the character and object whereof is for religious worship and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly, and its supplements.

B. FRANK ZARR, Solicitor.

Oct 19 '88.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute *necessities* of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna. —"Valuable and beneficial."

HETWOOD SMITH, M. D., M.R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

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Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned executor of Franklin Rhodes, late of Beaver township, deceased will offer at public sale on the premises in Locust township, said county, on

FRIDAY, November 2, 1888.

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain tract of land situate in Locust township, being a tract of unseated land at the foot of the Little Mountain, and bounded and described asfollows: Beginning at a post and running thence by land of Daniel Boyer, and Daniel Fetterman south eighty degrees, west one-hundred and twelve perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same south fifty degrees, west one hundred and seventy-two perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same north eighty-two degrees west eleven and five-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Joseph A. Long south twenty perches to chestnut oak, thence by the same north seventy-four and a quarter degrees, east two hundred and twelve and four-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by land of George Beaver south seventy-nine degrees east fifty and one-tenth perches to a pine, thence north one hundred perches to a post the place of beginning, containing ninety-nine acres and forty perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourth in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JAMES T. FOX, Executor.

FRITZ, Atty.
Oct 5-'88.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, in the township of Mifflin, in said county on

SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate late of Elizabeth Lutz, deceased to-wit:

No. 1.—A message and tract of land situate in said Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., adjoining lands of Elizabeth A. Mosteller, Daniel C. Bond, O. Swank, Adam Miller and others, containing

SIXTY-SIX ACRES

more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and all necessary outbuildings; also a never failing spring of water, two apple orchards and all kinds of fruit.

No. 2.—A tract of woodland in said township, adjoining lands of E. Kikendall, Phebe Miller, John Mowrey and others, containing

FOUR ACRES

more or less, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

A. M. MOSTELLER, Administrator.

oct12

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Faus of Pine Township.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of the administrator, will meet at the office of Ikeler & Herring Nov. 2d, 1888, at 10 a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. C. FREAS, Auditor.

oct12

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Cyrus McHenry of Orange.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

REBECCA McHENRY,
EDWARD D. McHENRY, Orangeville,
Grant Herring, Atty. oct5 Executors

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thos. L. Ball, of Madison township deceased.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executor all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

J. ALLISON ESSICK, Executor, White Hall, Pa.

Wm. Chrisman, Atty. sept29

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert Winterbach, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

D. B. KLINE, Administrator, Mahanoy City, Pa.

or his Attorney W. F. RAMBAY, Mahanoy City, Pa. sept 14-'88

WILLIAM HART

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.,

AGENT FOR THE

KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.

manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite. This explosive is giving universal satisfaction Quotations cheerfully given. [Aug 18'

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio,

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
E. R. IKELER,

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANK P. BILLMEYER ESQ.
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN B. CASEY
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES T. FOX,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE W. MILLER.

FOR CORONER,
DAVID WELSCH.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' court of Columbia county the undersigned administratrix of Albert Ammerman, late of Fishingcreek township deceased, will expose at public sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1888,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in Fishingcreek township in the village of Asbury, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone corner south 60¼ degrees east 4¼ perches to a post, thence by land of John Hess south 28 degrees east 18 perches to a post, thence by lands of said Hess north 60¼ degrees east 4¼ perches to a post, thence by other land of said Albert Ammerman north 28 degrees west 18 perches to the place of beginning, containing 81 perches, on which is erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING

barn and outbuildings. A good well of water at the door, and plenty of fine fruit.

Also the following described tract of land adjoining the above: Beginning at a post thence by land of Albert Ammerman south 28 degrees east 18 perches to a post, thence by lands of Cornelius Coleman north 60¼ degrees east 18 perches to a post, thence by land of said Coleman north 28 degrees west 18 perches to a post, thence by lands of George Pealer south 60¼ degrees east 18 perches to the place of beginning, containing

2 ACRES and 4 PERCHES.

These two tracts adjoin each other and will be sold as one lot

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

MATTIE AMMERMAN, Administratrix.

sept 28

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

I, SAMUEL SMITH, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888,

being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

Thirty persons for Presidential Electors.
One person for Auditor General.
Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court.
One person for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District.
One person for Representative in Congress.
Two persons for representatives in the Legislature.
One person for sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
One person for Coroner.
Two persons for Jury Commissioners.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of Mary Smith.
Benton township, at the public house of L. Drake in the town of Benton.
East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
East Berwick, at the little office of Jackson & Woodin in the borough of Berwick.
West Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.
Borough of Centralia, at the public house of Amandus Peifer.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of G. W. Reifsnyder.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
South Conyngham District, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Monroe.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. Wright.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of I. D Pattoe.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.
Jackson twp., at the school house at Waller.
Locust township, at the public house of Nathan Knorr, in Numedia.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the village of Mifflinville.
Madison township, at the public house of Miles Smith, in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the Millertown school house.
Montour township, at the public house of Samuel Hazledine, at Rupert.
Main township, at the public house of Addison W. Shuman.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.
Orange township, at R. Fairman's hotel in Orangeville.
Pine township, at the Centre School House.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Norman Cole.
West Scott at the public house of A. J. Tarsh in Lightstreet.
East Scott township, at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, in Espy.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the election polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

The qualified voters of the several districts in this county at all general, township borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

And each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Oct 12.

SAMUEL SMITH,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha Long, deceased.

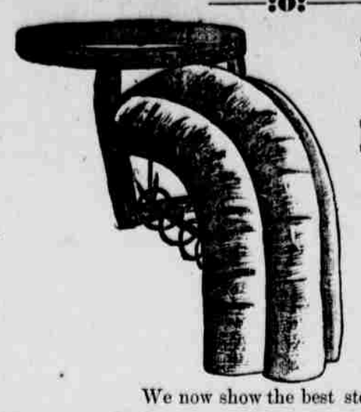
The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of A. K. Smith administrator, as shown by his first and final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg Pa., on November 19, 1888 at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Auditor.

Oct 19-4t.

SPECIALS.

:o:



Every Lady should have an

IMPROVED PANSY BUSTLE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

SUPERIOR To all Others.

We now show the best stocks of

Dress Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Coats, Wraps, and Jackets, in Silk Plush Coats and Jackets. We take the lead in PRICES AND QUALITIES.

SEE THEM.

Columbia Yarns.

The best made, full weight, superior quality, therefore the cheapest. All kinds of Yarns made in this Famous Brand.

We now show handsome lines of all styles of Ladies' DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GIRDLES, BRAIDS, JETS &c. at low prices. CHILDREN'S COATS, INFANTS CLOAKS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES,

in Kid, Lisle, and Cashmere Jersey. See our 75c Kid Gloves and 35c Jersey Gloves. **Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.** The best COUNTERPANE for $1.25 sold in the county.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES, SPECIAL VALUES.

The best values in Ladies' Men's and Children's UNDERWEAR of all kinds shown in the county. Complete lines of WOOL HOSIERY, Cotton Flannels, Wool Flannels, Blankets &c. All are invited to call andsee.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

$12.00 OUR "SPECIAL" $12.00

FALL OVERCOATS

Unmatched and unequaled at this price. A much higher price is asked elsewhere for no better quality.

13.50

Unexceptionably Good

Scotch Cheviot Suits

These could be sold at a much higher price, but the benefit of our good purchase is offered in marking them at this low figure.

OUR STORES

1338 Chestnut St. 908 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

245 Broadway, NEW YORK.

344 Washington St. BOSTON.

$5.00

TROUSERS

Cut and made by Thompson's Patent System never fail to fit Correctly.

The quality is sterling and without a fault. The styles and patterns most select.

E. O. THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor, Clothier and Importer,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

N. B.—Mail orders promptly executed,—write to our head store, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Particulars and information how to obtain our popular clothing will be sent free of charge,

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that certain tract of land lying in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Abraham Beaver Est. thence by the same south twelve degrees west seventy-one perches to a stone, thence south nineteen and one half degrees west thirty perches to a post, thence by land of F. P. Michael south twelve degrees west seventy-two perches to a stone, thence by land of William G. Linville north forty-eight degrees west eighty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of John C. Myers, north twelve degrees east sixty-four and seven-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter K. Mensch north nineteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and three perches to a stone, and the place of beginning, containing sixty-four acres and ten perches be the same more or less.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lewis Mundy.

Maize Atty. Lev. Fa.

ALSO

All that tract of land situate in Sugaloaf township Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by a public road, on the east by public road leading from Cambra, Luzerne county, to Five Points. On the south by lands of E. J. Albertson, and on the west by lands of E. J. Albertson, containing five acres, more or less, whereon is erected a two-story plank dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Albertson.

Ikeler & Herring Attys SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Oct 12-'88

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, November 10, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of the public road leading from R. W. Lyons' store to Gamers at the junction of the state road leading to Muncy, thence east fifty-five feet to a post, thence north three and three-fourths degrees, east eighty-five feet to a post, thence south eighty-eight degrees, east fifty-five feet to a post in centre of public road, thence south three and three-fourths degrees, west eighty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing sixteen perches of land, whereon is erected a frame building used for Odd Fellows Hall and store room.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Willis Bogart and James Kingston, trustees of Iola Lodge No. 711 I. O. O. F.

BUCKINGHAM Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Oct 19

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Savage, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed an auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of said deceased, will meet the parties interested therein at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday the 16th day of November A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said fund, will appear and present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

Oct 19 '88.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Deborah Harrison, late of Bloomsburg.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of executor will sit at the office of Knorr & Winterstein, on Saturday November 17th 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Auditor.

Oct 19 '88.

The WITTIEST, PRETTIEST JUVENILES

QUEER PEOPLE Palmer Cox

GIANTS & GOBLINS $1.00 | WINGS & STINGS 75c. | PAWS & CLAWS $1.00

By Mail.

(Elopement of the Frog and the Mouse.)

Full of the oddest, funniest stories and laugh-provoking illustrations by the Prince of Juvenile artists. Selling immensely. Critics say of it: "Tickling nine girls and boys delight.—Hon. Clinton B. Fisk. "*Don't need no another for I can't get the children to bed.*"—Hon. H. Crowell, D. D. "*Immensely neat and elegant.*"—Hon. S. S. Cox. "*Fascinates as Keep and Uncle Remus.*"—Hon. Howard Crosby.

AGENTS WANTED. HOWARD BROS. 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct 12-4t

Four Books Learned in One Reading.

A Year's Work Done in Ten Days.

From the Chaplain of Exeter College, and Houghton Syrtis Freeman, Oxford.

Dear Sir:—In April, 1885, while thinking of taking orders in September, I suddenly received notice that my ordination examination would be held in a fortnight. I had to break up my

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.
Bloomsburg	7 31	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40	6 00
Main Street	7 20	2 05	7 50	9 11	6 51	6 05
Irondale	7 18	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54	6 08
Paper Mill	7 11	1 57	7 39	9 25	7 04	6 15
Lightstreet	7 08	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08	6 18
Orangeville	6 58	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20	6 27
Forks	6 45	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34	6 37
Tubbs	6 41	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38	6 41
Stillwater	6 36	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44	6 46
Benton	6 28	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52	6 54
"	A	12 10		11 00		
Edsons	6 25	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56	6 57
Coles Creek	6 22	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00	7 00
Sugarloaf	6 19	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05	7 03
Laubachs	6 17	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09	7 05
Central	6 10	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16	7 12
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:21 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

Personal.

Dr. J. Schuyler is attending Synod at Erie this week.

Hon. Edward Elwell of Beaver Dam, Wis., is visiting his brother, Judge Elwell.

Rev. W. C. Leverett was in Wilmington, Delaware on Thursday at the consecration of Rev. Dr. Coleman as Bishop of that State.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Achenbach of Williamsport spent the past week in town, attending the fair, and visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell, Miss Christine Montanye, Miss Catharine Elwell and William Elwell of Towanda spent last week in town during the fair.

Mrs. D. J. Waller Jr. and Miss Laura Waller started for Colorado and Nebraska on Monday, where they will visit L. P. Appleman and Dr. G. P. Waller.

A new lot of legal blanks just received at the COLUMBIAN office.

The old engines on the Catawissa division of the P. & E. railroad are being replaced by new ones, just from the shops.

The work of excavating the cellar for C. B. Robbin's new house on Main street was begun Monday morning.

A Democratic mass meeting will be held next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Benton.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. Philip Appleman near Rhorsburg had a cataract removed from her eye on Tuesday by Dr. Brown.

Miss Armstrong's select school opened on Thursday morning on the 3d floor of Lockard's building.

The Democratic club will be addressed on Saturday evening by Grant Herring Esq., Geo. E. Elwell Esq. and others.

The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. has made a survey of a road from Rupert to connect with the B. & S., It is said that the line will be constructed soon.

Dr. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has fixed upon Friday, October 19, as an autumn school-arbor day.

The Freeland orchestra, consisting of harp, violin and cornet, were in town during the fair last week, and discoursed excellent music at J. Saltzer's department.

Messrs. Linbach and Girton, of Lightstreet, left Tuesday morning for the northern part of the state where they will buy light cattle for the surrounding market. They will return in about eight or ten days.

I. Maier had his grand opening on Tuesday of last week. He has the finest store room in town, in Lockard's new building, and his stock consists of clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, &c.

Reserved seats for "Thrown upon the World" now on sale at Dentler's, for Friday night the 26th, at the Opera House. This company comes highly recommended, and should have a large house.

The Democrats of Briarcreek township will raise a pole at George W. Miller's hotel next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after which able speakers will address the assemblage upon the issues of the day.

Mucilage is to be placed on government envelopes hereafter where the flap comes on, instead of on the flap itself. The improvement will prevent the contents of envelopes from sticking inside.

The man who complains because some one else secures a job which he attempted to secure, and who endeavors to belittle his successful competitor by mean insinuations justly merits the contempt of every business man. Such methods are neither manly nor honest.

Miss Sallie Hinton delighted audiences at the Opera House all of last week. The number in attendance kept increasing each succeeding night and Friday and Saturday she played to packed houses. She is assured of good houses should she ever return to this place.

Buy Lester's School Shoes
Every pair warranted.

Judge Elwell is making some improvements to his residence on Third street.

Rev. C. W. Finkbinder will preach in the Evangelical church on next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. After the sermon the Lord's supper will be celebrated. All are invited.

What is the "Old Virginia"? Why it is a brand of cheroots which is the best and cheapest in the country. Dealers supplied by Alexander Bros. & Co., wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church furnished excellent dinners at the fair grounds last week. They cleared about $400. Had the weather been favorable they would have done much better.

Dr. E. L. Betterly of Wilkesbarre, Pa., performed a very intricate surgical operation upon a child of Harry Pursell of Market street. The operation required no small degree of skill, and was highly successful.

The board of Trustees of the Normal School have purchased Col. Freeze's grove adjoining the school grounds. This is a valuable addition to the property, and it will be kept up as a grove for the use of the students.

Between disease and the many cheap preparations which are palmed off under the name of blood purifiers, take your chances with disease, until you can procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the only reliable blood purifier. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

Geo. Winner, whose death was mentioned in our columns recently, bequeathed to the Lutheran church of this place $1000, fifty of which is to be a permanent investment at interest, the interest to be used for keeping his cemetery lot in good condition, and the remaining $950 for the exclusive use of the church.

A handsome new sign has been placed in front of the COLUMBIAN office. It is gilt and black, and so large that everybody can see it. Our office is on the *first floor*, just where it has been for the past seven years, and the entrance is on Main street. We call particular attention to this, because, during the fair, so many people went to the second and third floors to look for our office.

Among the distinguished visitors who are expected to be present at the banquet to be given to Judge Elwell at the Exchange Hotel this Friday evening, are Lt. Gov. Davies, Hon. F. B. Gowen, Judges Rice, Rochefeller, Archbald, Sittzer, Albright, Morrow, Green, Pershing, and Mayer, and many prominent lawyers from other counties.

All who are fond of a good smoke will save money and health by smoking the "Old Virginia Cheroot." Take no other and beware of imitations. They are retailed 5 for 10 cents, and guaranteed to be the best goods on the market for the money. Try them and be convinced. Alexander Bros. & Co., wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

Elmer Golder, son of Hiram Golder of Nescopeck was killed in a collision on the Lehigh Valley railroad on Tuesday afternoon. A freight train ran into a gravel train somewhere between Hazleton and Nescopeck. Golder was a brakeman on the freight train. He was a nephew of Benjamin Golder of Fishingcreek township. Several Hungarians on the gravel train were killed, and a number badly hurt.

The popular drama, "Thrown upon the World" will be given at the Opera House on Friday night, the 26th. The Brooklyn Morning *Journal* says:

Rufus Scott's drama, "Thrown upon the World," was given at the New People's Theatre last night. The company which handled the characters were good, and the thrilling situations and exciting scenes nicely worked up. The play had the advantage of good scenery and effects and the burning hut being very realistic.

Legitimate newspaper advertising, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is now confessedly the best method for commanding legitimate trade; and many business houses are languishing from year to year because they fail to advance with the revolutionary progress in business methods. The only successful business men of to-day are the artistic, systematic and persistent advertisers of trade; and hundreds of them have leaped to the front over established rivals, simply because they understood the new necessities of new occasions.

B. H. Vannatta died at his home on Sunday evening last. He has been in ill health for a long time, and for several months has been rapidly failing, his disease being dropsy. He served in the army, and was a member of Ent Post, G. A. R. which organization had charge of the funeral and attended in a body, on Wednesday morning, Rev. W. C. Leverett read the burial service of the Episcopal church. A wife and two sons survive him of his immediate family, and he also leaves a large number of relatives to mourn his loss.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Oct. 16, 1888.

M. C. Clark, Mr. Harry Cart, Mr. Frank Car, Wm. H. Eyer, G. C. Fisher, Mrs. Mary E. Hareman, Peter Houseknecht Mr. Fred E. Horner, Mr. James L. Mauck, Mr. Ellie Melick, Mr. F. J. McKnight, Mr. Eneas Smith, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Ida Trump, Miss Mintie Vile, Dr. M. Wait.

CARDS.

S. S. Schaff, Dr. M. Wait.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

It is a long time since we have said anything in the paper about subscription. In looking over our books the first of this month, we notice that there is a large amount outstanding on subscription, and we must therefore call attention to the fact and we ask all those who are in arrears to pay up. The COLUMBIAN is the largest paper in the county, though its price is the same as smaller sheets, and it is therefore necessary for us to make prompt collections so that we can continue to furnish a reliable and newsy paper at $1.00 a year. All who owe us, will confer a great favor by an early settlement and will save us the expense and trouble of mailing a separate bill to each subscriber.

Sudden Death.

On Thursday of last week J. P. W. Riley of the firm of L. A. Riley & Co., of Centralia, and his son-in-law, William Beck, went out on a hunting expedition on the farm of Washington Parr in Franklin township. They had separated and Mr. Beck had his attention attracted by the queer actions of the dogs. They would run up to him, and then run away as though they wanted him to follow them, which he did, and only a little distance away he found Mr. Riley lying on the ground, dead. The cause of his sudden demise was heart disease. Mr. Riley was a thorough business man, and a good citizen, and his death will be deeply felt by the whole community in which he lived. The remains were taken to Montrose on Monday, and the funeral took place on Tuesday.

A Lawyer's Scheme.

BY SERVING TIME FOR A FINE HE MAY ESCAPE THE PENITENTIARY.

A new and striking point of law will be raised in the case of Herbert S. Graham, the notorious Nanticoke lawyer now in jail at Wilkesbarre. He is serving a six months' term for criminal assault on a woman. The sentence expires on October 20, and then commences a term of twenty-one months in the Eastern Penitentiary for robbery. The first sentence carries with it a fine and the payment of the costs, and under the law, if those are not paid he must stay ninety days longer in jail. But the law also requires that a man sentenced to the penitentiary must be placed in that institution within twenty days from the time the sentence begins. Graham will not pay the fine and costs and will insist on serving the ninety days in jail. If they attempt to remove him he will appeal to the courts. If he does serve the ninety days for the costs and fine he can not go to the penitentiary and must be discharged for the twenty days from the commencement in this seatence will have more than expired. In this manner he proposes to escape the penitentiary.

Cleveland and Thurman Meetings.

Arrangements have been made to hold Democratic meetings throughout the county at the following times and places.

Saturday Oct. 20, 7 p. m., Catawissa.
Tuesday " 23, 2 p. m., Benton.
Wednesday Oct. 24, 2 p. m., Geo. W. Miller's hotel, pole raising.
Friday Oct. 26, 7 p. m., Slabtown, Yeager's hotel.
Saturday Oct. 27, 7 p. m., Beaver Valley, Smith's hotel.
Monday Oct. 29, 7 p. m., Canby school house.
Monday Oct. 29, 7 p. m., Sugarloaf township, at Diltz school house.
Tuesday Oct. 30, 7 p. m., Jerseytown.
" " " 7 p. m., Buckhorn at school house.
Wednesday Oct. 31, 7 p. m., Bendertown school house.
Thursday Nov. 1, 7 p. m., Fowlersville school house.
Thursday Nov. 1, 7 p. m., Lazarus' school house.
Friday Nov. 2, 7 p. m., Mainville school house.
Friday Nov. 2, 7 p. m., Waller.
Saturday Nov. 3, 7 p. m., Numidia.
Saturday Nov. 3, 7 p. m., Stillwater.

Good speakers will be provided. Members of Standing Committee will please see that the places of meeting are open and lighted.

WM. CHRISMAN, Chairman.
C. B. ENT, Sec.

BLOOMSBURG FAIR RACES.

Although the track at the fair grounds was in a very bad condition the races came off as advertised every day. They were as follows:

THURSDAY RACES.

First race, 3:00 class. Purse $75.00. Divided $37.50, $18.75, $11.25, $7.50.

Prince John, b. g.	1 3 1 1
Tommy, s. g.	2 1 4 2
Daisy, b. m.	4 2 2 3
Bonnie Doon, s. g.	3 4 3 4

Second race, 2:38 class. Purse $200. Divided $100, $50, $30, $20.

Lizzie H, b. m.	1 1 1
Ned Lambert, s. g.	2 2 6
Topsy Taylor, b. m.	5 6 2
Laura, br. m.	3 3 4
Belle Wilcox, br. m.	4 4 3
Rochester Boy, s. g.	7 5 5
Laura, b. m.	6 5 5

FRIDAY RACES.

First race, 2:30 class. Purse $200. Divided, $100, $50, $30, $20

Vespasian, b. g.	1 1 1
Mott Medium, b. g.	2 2 4
Col. Stephens, b. g.	4 3 2
Stevie, blk. g.	3 4 3

Second race, Pacing race, 2:22 class. Purse $200. Divided, $100, $50, $30, $20.

Careless, b. g.	4 1 1 2 1
Bob Ingersoll, b. g.	1 4 2 1 2
Juliet, b. m.	3 2 4 3 3
Frank M. r. s.	2 3 3 4 4

SATURDAY RACES.

First race, 2:48 class. Purse $150. Divided $75, $37 50. $22 50.

Rochester Boy, ch. g.	1 1 1
Laura, br. m.	3 2 2
North Branch, b. g.	2 3 3

Second race. Open to All. Purse $400. Divided, $200, $100, $60, $40.

Centella, b. m.	1 1 1
Dick Organ, blk. g.	2 2 3
Stephen G., b. g.	3 3 2

A Game With the Athletics.

During the base ball season the question was frequently asked as to when it was that the Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia played in Bloomsburg. Reference to the files of the COLUMBIAN gives a full account of the game. The Athletics played at Catawissa the day before, and then came over to Bloomsburg, where they spent Saturday and Sunday. They were a very gentlemanly set of young men, and went away from here well pleased with their treatment. The game was played on the fair grounds on Saturday, August 21, 1869. The Athletics embraced such old time players as Reach, McBride, Cuthbert, Fisler, Sensenderfer, McMullen, Foran, Radcliffe and Berry. Sensenderfer is now one of the county commissioners of Philadelphia, and Reach is the proprietor of a large sporting goods factory in that city. The Independent nine was made up as follows: R. C. Neal. s. s., W. J. Buckalew, p., Lloyd Appleman, r. f., C. S. Furman, c., E. W. Elwell, 2b., F. P. Billmeyer, l. f. W. Shutt, 3b., G. E. Elwell, 1b., L. Mellick, c. f. In the first inning neither side made any runs, Neal and Furman went out on fouls and Appleman failed to reach first.

McBride sent a fly to Billmeyer, Reach and Cuthbert were put out at first and second by a double play by Neal, E. Elwell and G. E. Elwell.

In the second inning the Independents made one run and the Athletics 3.

Then the visitors commenced to pound the balls. Some of them went over the fence, and most of them went where there was no body to stop them. They sent them just where they pleased, and the score would have been bigger than it was, if the Athletics had not grown tired of running. The score was as follows:

Independent	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Athletic	0	3	9	5	10	11	12	23	41	114

Since this game was played, nearly twenty years ago, the rules of the game have been greatly changed, and the players of those days would scarcely recognize it as the old-fashioned base ball.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post offic. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-28-1y

Buy Lester's School Shoes.
Every pair warranted.

Mass Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Cambra, Luzerne Co., Thursday night of last week, at which the issues of the campaign, viz: protection and tariff reform were ably discussed by the following gentlemen: T. R. Martin Esq., Wilkesbarre, W. H. Hines, candidate for State Senator, John Lynch, candidate for Congress, Lenahan, candidate for District Attorney and candidate for Prothonotary Jacobs. This was a corps of able speakers. Large delegations poured in from New Columbus, Van Camp, Stillwater, Benton, Huntington Mills, Register and Fairmont. The occasion was enlivened by the New Columbus band and the Stillwater and the Register drum corps. Preliminary, however was the raising of a large and handsome hickory pole 80 to 90 feet in length, with Thurman streamer floating, of which no previous arrangements were made, the pole having arrived at, or about dark when no hole was yet dug for its planting. After all the arrangements were completed for its raising and already partly raised, it was discovered that the pole was under the telephone wire, which at this point crossed the street, hence it was impossible to raise it from this direction. It had to be taken down and its position reversed which also necessitated to partly re-dig the hole, after which the jubilant crowd raised the mammoth pole in triumph amidst the cheers of the multitude. By this time it was nearly 10 o'clock and the crowd was ordered by the Marshal, Silas McHenry, to fall in line and march to the hotel corner in the following order; band first, drum corps next, and the crowd to their music. The meeting was called to order by M. C. Brittain, chairman of the Democratic club of Huntington township. Able speeches were made by the speakers in turn, when Lenahan closed with a five minutes' speech. Our Republican friends here are skeptical, confident and defying, but tremble in the balance, for they already feel that they "are weighed and found wanting."

REPORTER.

THE FAIR.

The Bloomsburg fair was not what the people had hoped for. The continued rainy weather reduced full one third the attendance while the exhibits were inferior to that of last year.

MAIN BUILDING.

In the main exhibition building, entering from the south end, was found the department of carriages. The well known and reliable carriages of

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

were present, and attracted considerable attention. Mr. S. A. Wilson also had a number of carriages.

The furniture department was represented by W. J. Corell & Co. and Baker & Bender. Fine suits of furniture were shown by both.

In the musical department was found the genial face of J. Saltzer accompanied by Thos. Metherell. The good qualities were shown in the celebrated instruments that Mr. Saltzer handles, and the constantly crowded audiences showed that the music was appreciated. Gomer Thomas of Danville also exhibited musical instruments.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS

had a fine exhibit of coats, dishes, lamps, albums, etc. The display was nicely arranged.

A fine display was made from the well known store of

D. LOWENBERG,

consisting of coats, overcoats, suits, trunks, valices, etc.

THE BLOOMSBURG WOOLEN MILLS

had samples of their fall and winter suitings for 1888-1889, and spring and summer suitings for 1889.

A. S. Truckenmiller of Catawissa had a fine exhibit of China and Japanese goods.

The beautiful White Bronze Monuments were represented. These monuments are being well introduced in this section, and all speak highly of them.

There were also displays in many other departments.

The list of butters, cakes, bread and pies, was quite small, as well also was that of canned goods and dried fruits; while that of jellies seemed to be equal to last year.

The grain and vegetables were the best ever exhibited.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT

was well filled and showed many beautiful designs in silk quilts, mats, rugs and all kinds of toilet articles.

THE STOCK.

The Lackawanna Breeders association was the only party having fancy stock this year; they consisted of the Holstein. The graded stock was up to the average. There were some fine cattle exhibited by our farmers. If more attention was paid to have our farmers bring out their stock, every stall might be filled.

The sheep and swine department had few representatives, but what were there were of the best. Our farmers ought to give more attention to these exhibits and fill every place designed for them.

The display of agricultural implements, which extended along the east side of the grounds, was not as large as usual. White Conner & Sloan, however, had their usual large display of excellent machines, which they manufacture. Eshleman & Wolf had a fine large display of all kinds of agricultural implements and a first-class display of stoves etc., in that department.

East Benton.

John Hoyt of this place found several ears of corn, "eight row yellow," measuring 15½ inches each, in length. Who in all the county can beat that? Again we ask, who?

Tough buckwheat threshing when it rains every day.

Potatoes are an over abundant crop, but are rotting to some extent.

Clark Calander of Cambra has a potato patch 35 x 56 hills, a quarter acre or less, from which he will realize at least 125 bushels. Having dug the poorest and not quite half of the patch and stored away already 55 bushels.

Mrs. Spinnogle concluded not to go to the Bloom fair this year. She said, "they say it is six one way and half a dozen the other, and I can't understand how that is."

Many people argue that this country is not adapted to the Canada thistle, but the Canada thistle adapts itself to this country all the same.

The early sowed grain has an unusually large top for the time of year.

"The Young Women's Corporation and Monopoly Company" have decided to monopolize all the *males* not otherwise distributed, or classed among the ranks of marital ties. This corporation is more successful than Prohibition, more liberal than Republican monopoly protection, and equal to Democratic tariff reform.

Our people are now about ready to husk corn but it is in no fit condition to crib.

There is a demand for first class male teachers in many of our schools for the winter terms, but first class female teachers are equally as good.

It is now in order for weather prophets to predict the coming winter.

A pocket book was picked up on the fair grounds last week. The owner can have it by calling at W. H. Brooke & Co's. and proving property.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

Catarrh is in the blood. No cure for this loathsome and dangerous disease is possible until the poison is thoroughly eradicated from the system. For this purpose, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical medicine. Price $1. Six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Lightstreet.

Harvey Henry moves to Buckhorn this week to engage in mercantile business.

Miss Bertha Henry of Orangeville spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Andrew Creveling was married to Jacob Girard of Rhorsburg, last week.

Quite a number of town people took in the fair last week.

W. I. Terwilliger returned from California Saturday.

W. P. White and family of Union county spent a short time visiting friends last week.

Chas. White of Weston, Ohio, is visiting friends in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Fairmount Luzerne county stopped at Mrs. Jane Grimes' on their way home from the fair.

Rumor says that O. B. Mellick will move to town in the near future.

Frank Beringer moved to Catawissa on Tuesday.

Chas. McAfee moved to Central, where he is employed by the B. & S. R. R. Co. as section boss.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 15, 1888.

Quality up, prices down. That's the rule all around our Dress Goods counters. Of course there are plenty of stuffs that are strange to you, but there are enough that you know the worth of. Take the measure of the rest by them.

Here's a Serge, for instance. Heavy, almost wiry threads; crisp, springy. A sturdy stuff and every thread wool. Plump 50 inches wide, and in just the colors that nick in with the season:

3 browns	olive
2 garnets	gray
3 greens	navy
gendarme	terra-cotta

The price is 50c! We never gave better wearing value for the money in goods of this sort.

And this heavy, tough, handsome 50 inch 50c Serge is but one of dozens of just as likable stuffs that are only a day or so old at the same counter.

Plaid Dress Goods loveliness to dream of. Minutes count for nothing in them. If we stop to look at one in ten at a single counter an hour is gone.

Perhaps a thousand colors and styles. You know how some of the neatest stuffs of every sort are cris-crossed and cut up by color streaks and stripes and bands of every makable tint. All of that and more in the new ones. Tangles of angles; jumbles of joinings. When you've seen a hundred you think the last plaid possibility has been run out. But the hundreds come and go, and the last one is like the first only because it's a Plaid,

Effects a little bolder than last season, colors a bit more subdued. Over Plaids and Broken Plaids more the rule.

Let your stand for all and the price range. The width is 40 inches in each case.

Serge ground, plaided by narrow cluster-stripes. A soft, firm stuff in half a dozen colorings. 75c.

Fine serge ground, colored like a Scotch Shawl, over-plaided by a brace of bright, lumpy threads. $1.

Ground of coarse basket weave effect cut into six-inch squares by bright streaks like sunshine through a crack, shading to the deep dark of the ground at middle of block. $1.25. The ombré idea crops out in many of the Plaids.

Ground resembling fine basket weave, parti-colored and a-gleam with silk. The colors have a delightful way of ducking out of sight and popping up in unexpected places. Each square centred with a two-inch corded block, double checked with a gayer tint. $1.50.

Every Plaid in this muster is all-wool or silk-and-wool.

We can't well say too much of our $1.50 Broadcloth. Just the right weight for dresses, fine wool, finished like the best, and in the fashionable shades.

light green	mode
dark green	garnet
navy blue	gray
marine blue	brown
hussar blue	terra-cotta
cardinal	black

We never heard of a Broadcloth like this for less than $2.

Cloakings are in full feather. Beavers, Astrakhans, Stripes, Plaids. $1.75 to $4.

Sealskin Cloths too. Almost the silky softness of the real fur. Best London dye, like Alaska Seal, and the cloth won't change color. 50 inches wide, $8 to $17.

We are on the watch for every Flannel newness that's worth having. In five minutes you can run your eyes over all likely kinds by passing before our 240 feet of Flannel counter. Myriads of styles but you get the drift of each sort by a glance.

French Printed Flannel is like French Sateen—the standard of loveliness for its kind. There's a knack about it that other color-workers don't get.

More than two hundred styles and tint touches now on the counters; in all the new dyes, set off with stripes, stripes with polka dots, cluster stripes of various widths, graduated stripes, plaids, polka spots, curley-cues and outlandish figures.

No finer French Printed Flannels cross the ocean. We believe that not such another gathering of them canbe seen in America. 65 cents a yard.

A complete Catalogue of our goods and prices is prepared Spring and Fall. The Fall edition now ready. Makes shopping by mail easy. Brings the store to your home. Send your name and address on a postal card. Catalogue free.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M. Kulp

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Ranges and cook stoves lower than ever for cash at Sharpless' foundry. Fire brick and all kinds of stove repairs on hand.

Call at the Great Eastern and get prices on LAMPS, CHAMBER SETS, dishes and glass ware before purchasing elsewhere.

C. C. Marr sells George Boyd & Sons' syrup such as you saw and tasted at the Fair.

White dishes $2 75 to $7 per set. Fancy dishes $4.50 to $30 per set at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Do not forget that our stock of black dress goods is as large and cheap in price as any in the county. H. W. SLOAN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Malaga grapes, fresh nuts, bananas, oranges and green vegetables. The Great Eastern.

Go to C. C. Marr for comforts, very cheap.

Large figured satine comforts, pink, blue cream and black grounds nicely quilted at H. W. SLOAN'S.

Bloomsburg is not only a centre for education, but is fast becoming a railroad center and I. W. Hartman & Sons' store is the center for dry goods, groceries and queensware. You can reach them three times a day by Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R., four times a day by L. & B. R. R. Try trip.

5 barrels of fresh roasted Java coffee this day at the Great Eastern.

C. C. Marr pays 32c for eggs, 25c for butter.

I W. Hartman & Sons' next great feast of fancy goods will be Christmas. They are coming in every day now. F. M. Everett is off now buying for the dish department.

Beautiful figured reps for wrappers 17c per yard at H. W. SLOAN'S.

Finest new crop TEA at the Great Eastern. 10 chests to-day. Next door to the N. Y. clothing store.

A very large assortment of red, grey and white blankets just received. A nice grey blanket for 1.75 per pair. H. W. SLOAN.

I. W. Hartman & Sons' coats and coat room was the center of attraction during the fair and was crowded most of the time. The stock is now fresh, from $1.50 to $40

New plaid cloths and tricots, yard wide, 50c at SLOAN'S.

The Great Eastern is the place when you want anything new and nice for the table. Fine cakes and cheese a specialty.

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

OCT. 20.—The administratrix of Albert Ammerman deceased, will sell real estate and personal property on the premises in Fishingcreek township at one o'clock p. m.

Nov. 2.—The executor of Franklin Rhodes will sell real estate in Locust township at 10 a. m. See advertisement.

Nov. 3.—A. M. Mosteller, administrator of Elizabeth Lutz, dec'd., will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Mifflin twp., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 2.—James T. FOX, executor of Franklin Rhodes, late of Beaver township, will sell valuable real estate, on the premises in Locust twp., at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE.—A Spanish Mandolin in excellent condition, been used but little, with instruction book and extra set of strings. Inquire at this office.

BLOOMSBURG'S LATEST NEWS

—IS OF THE—

GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW AND RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,

in J. K. Lockard's New Building, corner Main and Centre streets. The largest

Clothing, Hat and Gent's Furnishing Goods Store

in Columbia Co., where one can get suited, and

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

in all dealings, or money returned to customer. We are here to stay and we are going to do what's right, so that we will have trade.

All We Ask is a Trial,

the goods sold will speak for themselves, if

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES

will win, we will have your trade. We ask the workingmen to come and see us, to do them good as well as others.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

M. Kulp's Son
wish a careful inspection of this photographic and crayon portraits—feeling it will repay both those who look for pleasure and those contemplating any work.
Bloomsburg Pa

BUSINESS NOTICES

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies — old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for External and Internal use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co.," proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,353; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRANK AUSLER, of Norristown, says there is no greater physician than Dr. Theel, of 538 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, he cured me of my nervous debility and a grave heart complaint, after being treated by family and hospital physicians without benefit. He advises all sufferers to consult the Doctor personally or by letter.

Thos. Burns, of Nicetown, writes.—After most horribly suffering from blood poisoning, pains at times being unbearable, had to give up work, was under care of hospital surgeons without benefit, but was completely cured by Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth street, Philadelphia. Sufferers, no matter who has failed, do not despair, go consult Dr. Theel, I am sure he will cure you.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN BLOOMSBURG as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. may-4 1y.

MR. FRANK HAYDEN, of Beverly, N. J., waites—I was treated for a long time and spent large amounts os money with various doctors, but without benefit for Blood Poisoning, which had progressed so as to threaten great and lasting disfigurement of the face, when Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, cured me. Thanks to his wonderful ability, I am a well man.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle
May-4-'88-1y

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [ecow.

THE POPULATION OF BLOOMSBURG is about 5,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than

AMID SEAS OF ICE.

SCENES AMONG THE GLACIERS OF THE UPPER ENGADINE.

Climbing Snow Clad Alpine Heights—Dust Avalanches—Formation of a Glacier—A Moraine—How "Glacier Corn" Is Formed. "Glacier Tables"—Moulins.

As far as my vision extended there was nothing in sight but ice and snow, and the snow was exceedingly white, I assure you. The driven snow you have in towns and plains is a decided brown compared with the dazzling snow we saw up there at the tops of Swiss mountains. Forever and forever this virgin gown lies on all the peaks, as it also covers the lower valleys in winter. It has the soft look of a dove's breast, it rests on rocks a thing of beauty, and often it is very dangerous. It falls in soft, pure flakes, clings to all the projections, covers rocks with charming traceries, and spreads itself like a sheet of white satin over the upper vales. But the touch of a passing eagle's wing, the light weight of a chamois, or the careful step of an expert climber will detach it from its crest and send it down. Then it goes sliding, rumbling along, breaking and reforming as it falls, ever increasing in volume and velocity, and, pursuing its way, becomes a devastating, terrible avalanche that bends and breaks trees, gathers up earth and stones, and rolls into the Engadine with an awful sound, spreading destruction and dismay in its path. They call these sort of things staublawinen, or dust avalanches, because they consist at the start of cold, dry, powdery snow only, and they are often far more powerful than a raging hurricane. But the avalanches usually seen lying in high Alpine valleys, covered with dust, earth and stones and great trunks of trees, are known as grundlawinen or compact avalanches.

It was a grand sight on which we gazed. Glaciers filled every valley and ravine, and the ice stood up in tall ramparts wherever the space was too narrow to hold its rigid waves. Glacier ice is snow that has for a considerable time been subjected to enormous pressure. If you squeeze a snowball in your hand until it is very hard it becomes icy. So in the Alps, the continual fall of snow is the pressure and the sun's heat the warmth which produces those seas of ice that are called glaciers. There are over 600 of them in Switzerland, and some are coeval with the glacial period of this continent, while others are now in process of formation. Winter is their season of rest, but with the spring they resume their onward motion, due to the combined action of heat and gravitation. For in spite of their apparent immobility all Alpine glaciers do move constantly, although with different degrees of speed, and, like liquid streams, they carry with them debris of all sorts, but principally the stones that fall on their surface from the mountains' sides. The glacier starting in its purity from some white unsullied peak, loses before many years its spotless character. The wintry frosts gathering into iron bonds the streams that trickle down the mountain sides expand the water in freezing and shatter rocks with a force that the most solid cliffs cannot possibly resist. Thus broken fragments drop on to the once unspotted bosom of the ice sea and swell its burden with advancing years. The debris thus brought down form what are called moraines. Each glacier has a moraine on either side of it; its end is a terminal moraine, and when two glaciers unite their lateral moraines join and form a medial moraine. One of the largest medial moraines hereabout I saw as we came down from this excursion. It is in the center of the Morteratsch Glacier and is about fifty feet or more broad and perhaps twenty feet high in its center.

We were struck by the infinite whiteness of everything, and I have since learned that it is owing to the presence of glacier corn. There is on glacier clad mountains a neve, or finely crystallized snow, which is never fully melted, and this is the pressure that forms the glacier ice. Now, glacier ice is quite different to that which results from freezing water, and is found to consist of crystals varying in size from that of a hen's egg to a pin's head; these particles are known as granules or glacier corn, and in minute holes air is imprisoned. Where the air bubbles are absent the glacier has a blueish tint, and is no longer that pure white which puzzles so many persons. With the oldest guide carefully leading the way we walked over the ice sea of Diavolezza. Before we had gone far on its level surface I saw bowlders supported at some height on ice pedestals and I stopped to examine them. "Glacier tables," said the guide at the tail end of our procession, but his remark conveyed no useful information. I soon saw that they resulted from the presence of a block of stone. It had fallen on the sea, and had, so to speak, protected the ice directly beneath it from the heat of the sun. In consequence, while the glacier all round has been dissolving and sinking, the ice under these bowlders has but slightly melted, and gradually a pillow is forming under each rock.

"But the bowlder is not balanced evenly on the top," observed the Boston lady. It was explained to her that because the sun is able to reach these ice pedestals more freely on the south side than on the north the thing naturally inclines toward the south. As we walked along we noticed a line of sand covered mounds about four or five feet high and culminating in a sharp ridge. We scraped off a little of the sand and earth and found that a mound was composed of ice which looked quite black when it was uncovered. The reason for the existence of these cones was obvious. The ice protected by the sand had remained unmelted, and the wind had thinned the drifted heap into a pointed shape. Suddenly we heard a cracking sound which was accompanied by a noise like that of a distant explosion, and the guide said this announced the formation of another crevasse. Presently the sound of falling water, which grew louder and louder as we approached, was heard, and soon we reached a point where a stream dropped down a shaft in the ice and was lost to sight. The guide called this deep hole a moulin, and he gently remarked that a false step in its direction would take a fellow down beyond all human aid. Agassiz and Tyndall both tried to ascertain the thickness of glaciers by taking soundings down these moulins. The former found no bottom at 800 feet on one sea and on another he estimated the thickness at 1,500 feet.—Cor. New York Times.

Deviation in Artillery Firing.

When the great gun which has thrown a ball eleven miles happens to be aimed north, a lateral deviation of 200 feet must be taken into account for the difference in rotating speed between the spot where it is fired and the spot where the missile will strike.—New York Sun.

About "Canned Goods Poisoning."

Yet, with all the advantages of canned goods, some people abstain from their use, because they think they are unwholesome. This idea has arisen from the fact, that among the hundreds of millions of tins annually consumed, there is now and then one imperfectly sealed, thus admitting the air and spoiling the contents. These are easily detected, from the fact that they generally have "swelled" or puffed up ends, and, after opening, by the exercise of common sense in the use of the organs of taste and smell. No one thinks of eating a decayed potato, or spoiled eggs, fish or meats, but some consumers seem to think that because a thing is put up in tin, it must be good under all circumstances, prepare it for the table and eat it without the slightest discrimination. This sometimes results in more or less severe attacks of cholera morbus, which, in these days of sensational press dispatches, are usually announced as "canned goods poisoning." Before the invention of canned goods, cholera morbus was as common as it is now, but it was called cholera morbus, and not "canned goods poisoning."

It is beginning to be understood by the medical profession and the public that this type of illness is largely the result of the decomposition of organic matter, which, in its earlier stages, develops a form of alkaloid poison, technically known as ptomaines; but such cases are more common with spotled meat, fish, milk, cheese and ice cream than from canned goods, and it is safe to say that, considering the enormous amount of canned goods used, they are more wholesome than any similar amount of food not canned.—Francis B. Thurber in Medical Classics.

Philadelphia's Bald Heads.

A Philadelphia barber makes the statement that there are fewer bald heads among the people of wealth and fashion in Philadelphia than among the same class of any other American city.—New York Evening World.

Prescription for Sunburn.

Here is a prescription for sunburn which must be effectual: If you are red as a boiled lobster, throw veils and physic to the dogs, and get yourself a fine, healthy brown; and if your face smarts or has a tendency to peel, use a towel wrung out of boiling water and laid over it twice or thrice.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Some New Found Indian Tribes.

The great table land of Matto Grosso, in the western part of Brazil, is still one of the least known portions of South America. When Dr. Clauss and Dr. von den Steinen penetrated it several years ago, and followed the large Xingu river from its head waters to the Amazon, they floated down about 1,000 miles before they reached the known portion of the river. They did not have time to adequately study the strange and unheard of Indian tribes they met amid these dense forests and barren uplands, and for the purpose of making further researches among them Dr. von den Steinen returned to the upper Xingu last year. He visited the villages of nine of these tribes, and in a recent lecture in Rio de Janeiro he gave the interesting results of his studies.

There is hardly a corner of the earth whose people have not had some inkling of the great world beyond them. But these primitive natives of the upper Xingu had, apparently, never seen a scrap of trade goods or heard that human beings existed outside their little circle of observation. They use no metal implements, but fell trees with stone axes to clear the ground for their plantations of Indian corn, cotton and tobacco. Wearing shell ornaments, they use hammers and nails of stone to perforate them. They make knives out of shells and the sharp teeth of a certain fish, and with these poor tools they carve their rudely ornamented stools and weapons.

Dogs and fowls are found in all parts of the Amazon valley that have been visited by traders, but these Xingu tribes have never heard of them. Neither have they any knowledge of the banana, sugar cane and rice, with which natives of the tropical zone are generally familiar. They have not the slightest conception of a God, but they believe they will live again after death. Their most important myth relates to the creation of the world, which, in their view, consists wholly of the head waters of the upper Xingu and Tapajos rivers.

From the languages and pottery of all but one of these tribes the explorer derived the idea that these isolated peoples are allied to the original stock of the once powerful Cariba, who journeyed from the south to the sea. One tribe differed so greatly from all others that he was unable to trace its relation to any other people. These people are almost wholly isolated even from each other, and their languages, though of the same derivation, are so dissimilar that the tribes cannot understand each other. Few people exist today who are so primitive in their ideas and so low in the social scale as these new found Indians of South America.—New York Sun.

An Execution in Siam.

In the center of the field two short stakes had been driven into the ground, and to these when the executioners had finished their meal the prisoners walked slowly out, without any one to guard them. On arriving at the stakes they again prayed; they sat down with their backs toward the stakes, to which their arms were tied, after which an official walked out, blindfolded them with strips of linen, filled their ears with clay, and then retired with his assistants, leaving the condemned men alone in the middle of the field. About two minutes after the executioners walked out armed with Japanese swords and sat down some thirty paces beyond the prisoners. They sat thus for perhaps a minute; then rose and advanced toward the doomed men, executing fantastic dance like figures, almost as if cautiously approaching an enemy, till they came within striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so turned round and retired to where they started from. After a short pause they advanced again in the same manner, but, on coming close, stooped down and looked fixedly for about ten seconds into the faces of the prisoners, who sat perfectly motionless, and then again retired. The third time they advanced, and, as in the first instance, raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so turned round and again retired. Then they knelt down, and, bowing toward the commissioner, called out, in Siamese, that they awaited his order.

On receiving the word they advanced toward the prisoners more quickly than before, and when within reach, after standing for a few seconds with their swords poised in the air, proceeded to cut their heads off. The head of the man who had begged for his life was taken off at three blows, but seven or eight were struck before the head of the other—an immensely powerful looking man, with a thick, muscular neck—fell. The moment the first man's head fell his executioner ran off to a temple close by to perform certain rites, the other executioner following as soon as his victim's head was off.—Chicago Herald.

Contagiousness of Leprosy.

The contagiousness of leprosy still continues to be a mooted question. Dr. Rake, superintendent of the Trinidad Leper hospital, has made a report to the British Medical association which embodies the results of his experiments in the cultivation of the germ of leprosy, the bacillus lepræ, which have been under way for the past four years. He says that (1) at a tropical temperature and on the ordinary nutrient media he has failed to grow the bacillus lepræ; (2) in all animals yet examined he has failed to find any local growth or general dissemination of the bacillus after inoculation, whether beneath the skin, in the abdominal cavity, or in the anterior chamber; feeding with leprous tissues has also given negative results; (3) he has found no growth of the bacillus lepræ when placed in putrid fluids or buried in the earth. He further says that an inquiry of this kind is practically endless, so varied are the conditions of temperature, time, nutrient media, living animal tissues, or putrescent substance, and so many are the observations necessary to avoid or lessen the risk of errors of experiment.—Science.

In the Presence of a Spore.

The scourge which makes readers of telegraphic dispatches from Florida tremble appeals to a vague sense of horror and dread. It tells how helpless are we in the presence of a plague which is only a despicable little living thing, so infinitesimally little that we can neither see, nor touch, nor paint, nor kill it. If a Marks, or Shepherd could only photograph it; if we could go netting for its coveys; if we could discover its habits and ring bells and catch its swarms in beehives; if we could build great fires in the streets and make streets and houses perfectly dry and force air currents burdened with these flying spores into flames; if we could see the shape and how these little creatures move, we could perhaps destroy them. But art and learning and genius and the truest heroism, ever illustrated in self sacrifice, are all impotent and uncrowned and humiliated in the presence of a spore.—Dupre in Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Grapes and Grape Juice.

The art of Preserving Grape Juice without fermentation and the art of fermenting the Oporto Grape into wine in this country has been brought to a greater degree of perfection by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, than by any other person. The Claret and Burgundy are very popular as dinner wine and the Port and Unfermented Juice as evening wines as well as for the communion table and for invalids. For sale by druggists.

Best Pianos! Lowest Prices!!

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CONTINENTAL of New York, $5,238,981.98
AMERICAN of Philadelphia, $2,930,857.66
NIAGARA of New York, $2,260,479.56

Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Co. of London, the largest in the world, and the Imperial of London.

A liberal share of the business is respectfully solicited and satisfaction is guaranteed.

June 1, 1888, tf. J. H. MAIZE, Agent.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. sept 28-d-4t.

COLLEGE of COMMERCE, Buffalo, N.Y. for Clark's Business College, Erie, Pa., for circulars. The best and cheapest schools in America. Actual business practice. Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting taught in either College. Graduates assisted to positions. Mention this paper.

Write

CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors.

aug 5-d-4t.

LADIES

Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and they have the finest polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

Moyer Brothers Jobbing Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug. 24'88-3-m.*

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of DR. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, offensive exhalations, offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the sense of smell is impaired or entirely lost; taste is perverted; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

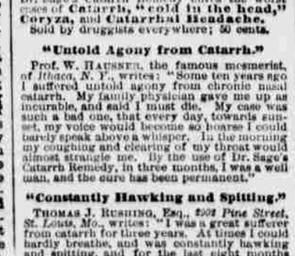
Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 202 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



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Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels. Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

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A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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People Pay Heavy Bills

For medical attendance and medicine. Sickness is expensive, and those with small incomes feel this burden keenly. The physician must sometimes be called but he is not needed one-tenth as often as many think. What is required is a family medicine; one that will relieve and cure those ailments which are liable to come at any season and to attack both sexes and all ages. Amid the host of articles that are offered to the public for this purpose nearly all are useless or worse than useless. It is no vain boast to say that the medicine herein mentioned is of a very different character. What it has done is known to multitudes of persons whom it has cured of weary and painful diseases. It has saved time, money and many dear and precious lives. Now please understand that as the life is in the blood so disease and death are in the blood. Get the poison out of the blood and life and health at once return to every part of the body. Dr. Brown's Sarsaparilla does this work quickly and surely through its direct and positive action upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver and skin. For all waste and corrupt elements must be cast off by means of those channels. Rheumatism, scrofula, bronchitis, gout, consumption, malaria, catarrh, hay fever, all skin affections and eruptions are diseases of the blood.

Mr. Geo. H. Wish, of the firm of Thaxter & Wish, Bangor, Me., was afflicted with a scrofulous humor which caused troublesome sores upon both his legs. Many remedies were used and several physicians consulted, without result. After taking Brown's Sarsaparilla a short time he was better, and soon the eruptions disappeared and he is now all right. This is only one of a thousand victories gained by

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. may25 d 1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	PM	PM	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	3 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	3 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	4 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	4 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	4 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	4 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	4 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	4 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	4 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	4 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	4 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 33
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 39
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	AM	AM	SOUTH. PM	PM
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 15
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 26
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 53
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 43
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man. Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m.; Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Watkins.

4.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 p. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53, a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m. (daily) arrivine at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

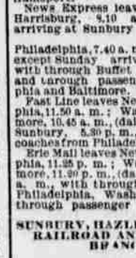
SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

DR. THEEL



538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. With 25 years' genuine practical experience, guarantees to cure more quickly, safely and permanently than any advertising physician, no matter who he may be from what College he graduated, or what he may claim to do. Dr. Theel offers $500 to any advertising physician (so-called specialist), who can excel him in the correct diagnosing and successful treatment of all Curable

SPECIAL DISEASES AND BLOOD POISON,

OBSTINATE ULCERS, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATION, Lost Vitality Early Decay, Physical and Mental Prostration, Melancholia, Bladder and Kidney Diseases. (Acute cases 4—10 days). Relief at once. MY METHOD combining the Allopathic, Homœopathic Eclectic & Botanic Systems of medicine, the only one known that cures permanently the worst cases. Largest Hospital and Private Practical Experience with every remedy and means known to science for quickest recovery and permanent cure. The most dangerous cases solicited. Young, middle-aged and old, pale write or call for book Truth, exposing frauds, their schemes to victimize sufferers. Thousands are deluded by quacks, their exaggerating and lying advertisements as well as those claiming 25 to 50 years experience which they do not possess. Best skill in the business will save money, suffering and delay. Hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, 9 to 12. Postage, 5c.

Ag'nt 17 '88 1y.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov25m.dw1y.

THE SHEATH OF CUSTOM.

HAVE WE REACHED THE VERY BEST METHODS OF LIVING?

Our Proneness to Honor Customs and Practices Simply Because Everybody Else Does—How Much Is Reasonable and How Much Is Merely Arbitrary?

Every human being grows up inside a sheath of custom, which enfolds it as the swathing clothes enfold the infant. The sacred customs of one's own early home, how fixed and immutable they appear to the child! It surely thinks that all the world in all times has proceeded on the same lines which bound its tiny life. It regards a breach of these rules (some of them, at least) as a wild step in the dark, leading to unknown dangers. The elders have always said (and, indeed, it seems only reasonable) that by this time of day everything has been so thoroughly worked over that the best methods of ordering our life—food, dress, domestic practices, social habits—have long ago been determined. If so, why these divergences in the simplest and most obvious matters? And then one thing after another gives way. The sacred, world wide customs in which we are bred turn out to be only the practices of a small or narrow caste or class; or they prove to be confined to a very limited locality, and must be left behind when we set out on our travels; or they belong to the tenets of a feeble sect; or they are just the products of one age in history and no other.

Are there really no natural boundaries? Has not our life anywhere been founded on reason and necessity, but only on arbitrary customs? What is more important than food, yet in what human matter are there more arbitrary divergences of practice? The Scotch Highlander flourishes on oatmeal, which the English Sheffield iron worker would rather starve than eat; the fat snail which the Roman country gentleman once so prized now crawls unmolested in English or American gardens; rabbits are tabooed in Germany; frogs are unspeakable in England; sauerkraut is detested in France; many races and gangs of people are quite certain they would die if deprived of meat; others think spirits of some kind a necessity, while to others again both these things are an abomination.

AND YET, WHY NOT?

Every district has its local practices in food, and the peasants look with the greatest suspicion on any new dish, and can rarely be induced to adopt it. Though it has been abundantly proved that many of the fungi are excellent eating, such is the force of custom that the mushroom alone is ever publicly recognized, while curiously enough it is said that in some other countries where the claims of other agarics are allowed the mushroom itself is not used. Finally, I feel myself (and the gentle reader probably feels the same) that I would rather die than subsist on insects, such is the deep seated disgust we experience toward this class of food. Yet it is notorious that many races of respectable people adopt a diet of this sort, and only lately a book has been published giving a detail of excellent provender of the kind we habitually overlook—nasty morsels of caterpillars and beetles, and so forth.

And, indeed, when one comes to think of it, what can it be but prejudice which causes one to eat the periwinkle and reject the land snail, or to prize the lively prawn and proscribe the cheerful grasshopper? Why do we sit on chairs instead of on the floor, as the Japanese do, or on cushions like the Turks? It is custom, and perhaps it suits with our other customs. The more we look into our life and consider the immense variety of habit in every department of it—even under conditions to all appearances exactly similar—the more are we impressed by the absence of any serious necessity in the forms we ourselves are accustomed to. Each race, each class, each section of the population, each unit even, vaunts its own habits of life as superior to the rest, as the only true and legitimate forms; and peoples and classes will go to war with each other in their assertion of their own special belief and practices, but the question that rather presses upon the ingenuous and inquiring mind is whether any of us have got hold of much true life at all.—Home Journal.

Italians Not Good Soldiers.

Italians, the veteran diplomatist goes on to say, may become good diplomatists, sound jurists and successful merchants, but they will never be soldiers in the true sense of that word. Take their splendid fleet of ironclads, for example, and marshal it in battle array against a French, English, Russian or German squadron, commanded by a French, an English, a Russian or a German admiral, and the disaster of Lissa will be rehearsed over again. Much of this incapacity for successful military achievement is due to want of training on the part of the officers. In Italy there are many military schools that are well attended; but in them, as in the universities, there is a fatal lack of severity in the examinations, and once the student has left school he is never afterward seen with a book in his hand.

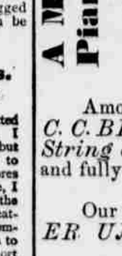
It is for this reason that we find the officers in command of the Red Sea expedition committing precisely the same errors that their predecessors fell into in 1849 and 1866. The Italian officer seems to be concerned about only one thing—the effect that he is producing on the women and on the bystanders in general, and I have seen veterans covered with decorations, who never forgot, before going into the street, to arrange their hats and to look into a glass.—Paris Cor. New York Press.

Likes to Be Accurate.

Slithers always likes to be strictly accurate. Upon a recent occasion he was asked the age of his baby, and immediately replied, "Six weeks and thirteen days, thank you."—Harper's Bazar.

Decrease of Indians.

A recent official publication estimates the average annual decrease of the Indians at nearly 2,000. Their present total number in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is about 245,000.



Log Cabins are not recommended as model habitations for modern